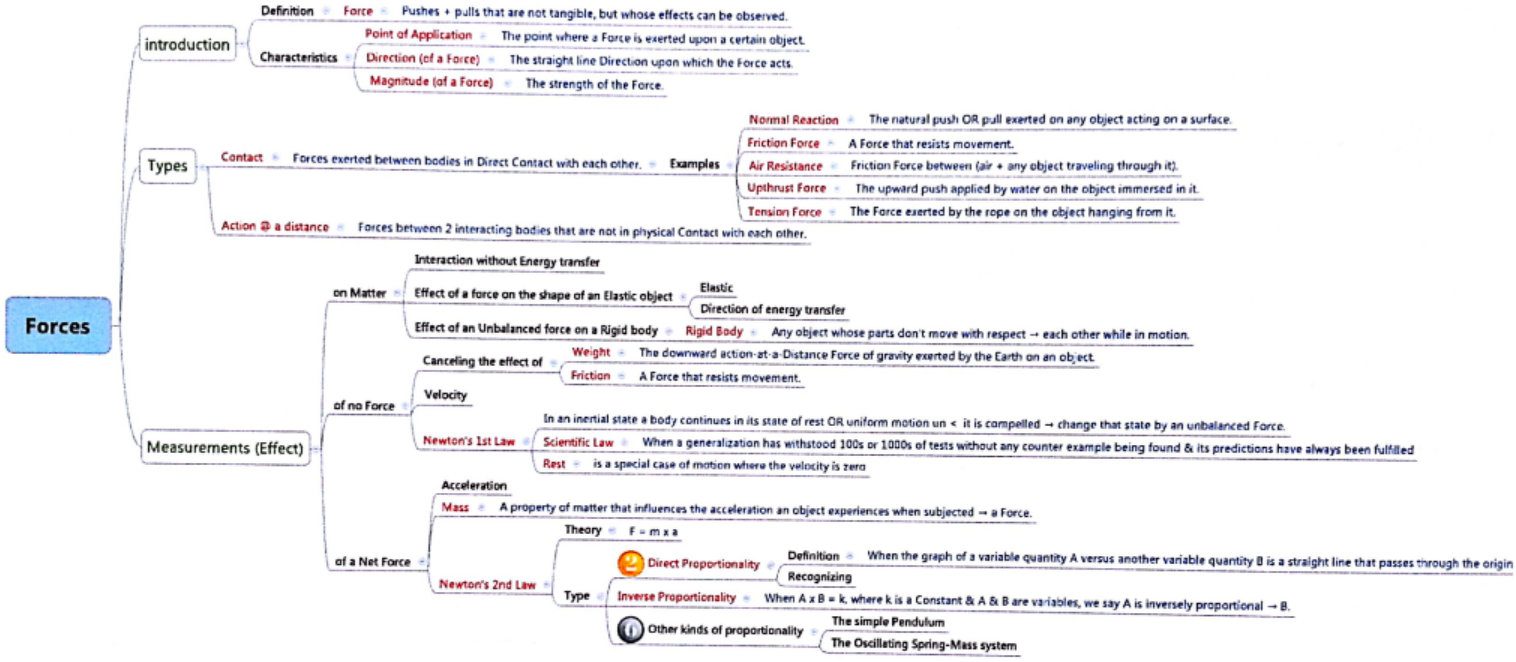
Forces
introduction
Definition
Force
Pushes + pulls that are not tangible, but whose effects can be observed.
Characteristics
Point of Application
The point where a Force is exerted upon a certain object.
Direction (of a Force)
The straight line Direction upon which the Force acts.
Magnitude (of a Force)
The strength of the Force.
Types
Contact
Forces exerted between bodies in Direct Contact with each other.
Examples
Normal Reaction
The natural push OR pull exerted on any object acting on a surface.
Friction Force
A Force that resists movement.
Air Resistance
Friction Force between (air + any object traveling through it).
Upthrust Force
The upward push applied by water on the object immersed in it.
Tension Force
The Force exerted by the rope on the object hanging from it.
Action @ a distance
Forces between 2 interacting bodies that are not in physical Contact with each other.
Measurements (Effect)
on Matter
Interaction without Energy transfer
Effect of a force on the shape of an Elastic object
Elastic
Direction of energy transfer
Effect of an Unbalanced force on a Rigid body
Rigid Body
Any object whose parts don't move with respect → each other while in motion.
of no Force
Canceling the effect of
Weight
The downward action-at-a-Distance Force of gravity exerted by the Earth on an object.
Friction
A Force that resists movement.
Velocity
Newton's 1st Law
In an inertial state a body continues in its state of rest OR uniform motion un < it is compelled → change that state by an unbalanced Force.
Scientific Law
When a generalization has withstood 100s or 1000s of tests without any counter example being found & its predictions have always been fulfilled
Rest
is a special case of motion where the velocity is zero
of a Net Force
Acceleration
Mass
A property of matter that influences the acceleration an object experiences when subjected → a Force.
Newton's 2nd Law
Theory
F = m x a
Type
Direct Proportionality
Definition
When the graph of a variable quantity A versus another variable quantity B is a straight line that passes through the origin
Recognizing
Inverse Proportionality
When A x B = k, where k is a Constant & A & B are variables, we say A is inversely proportional → B.
Other kinds of proportionality
The simple Pendulum
The Oscillating Spring-Mass system

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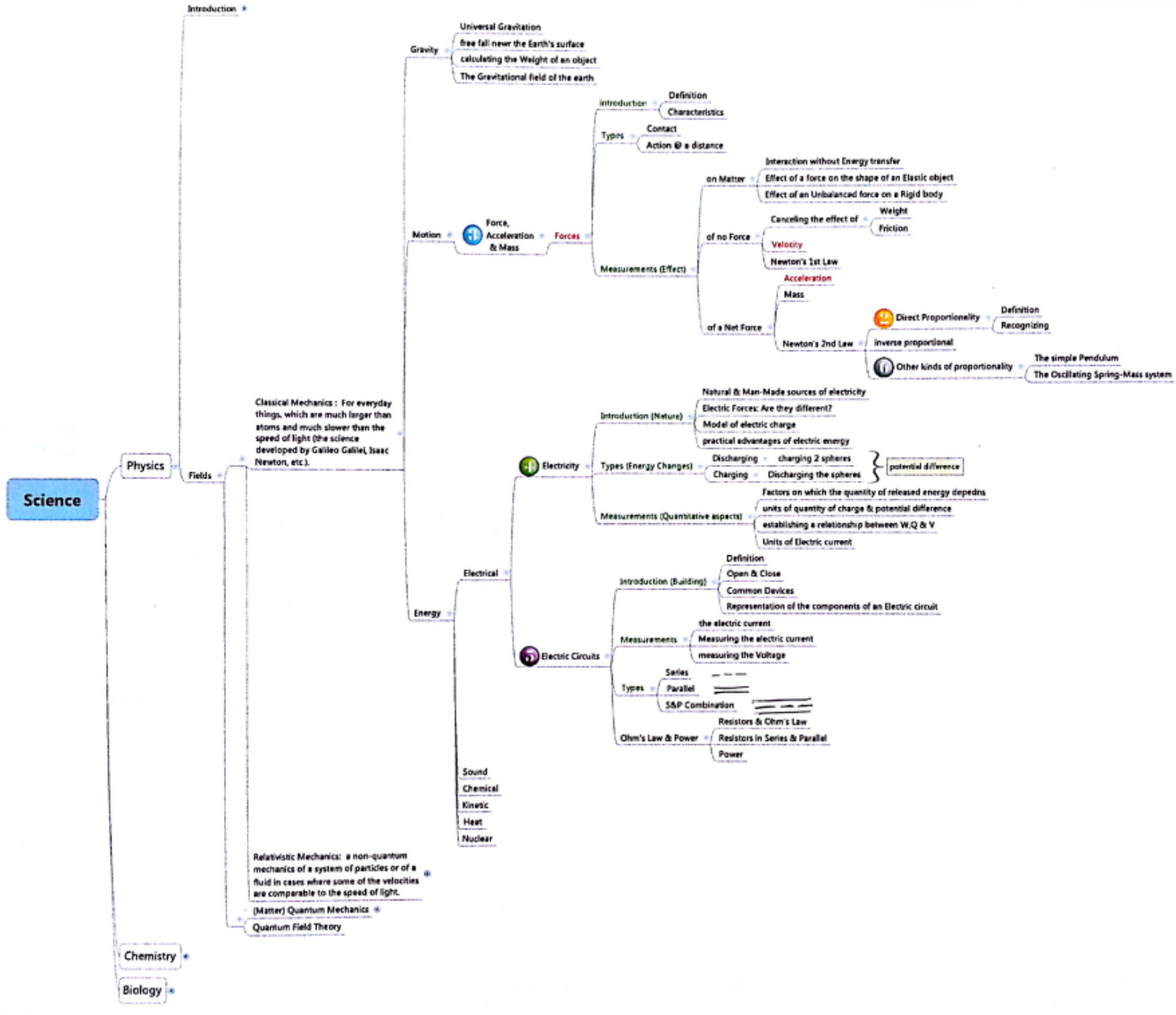

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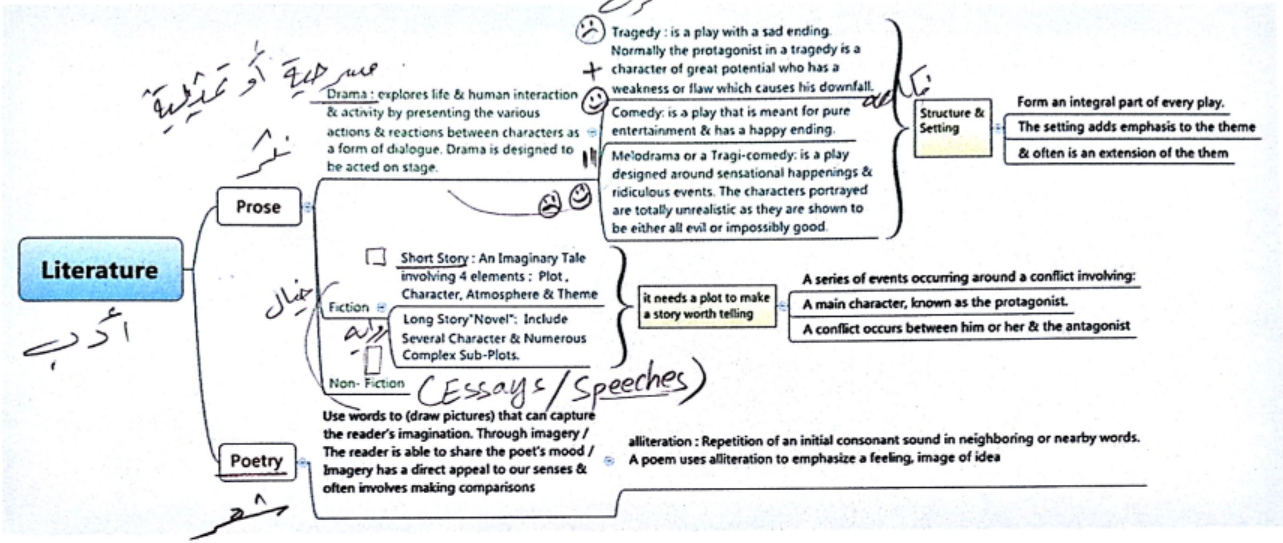
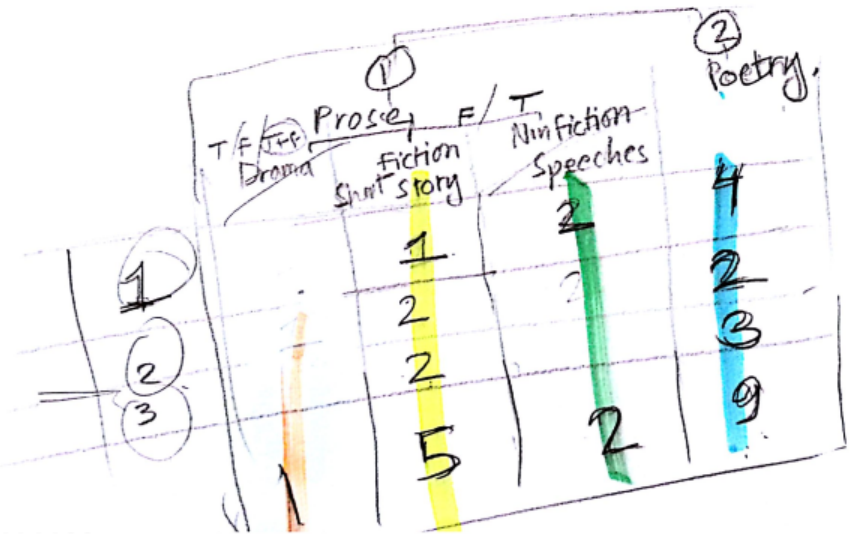

Literature
Prose
Drama : explores life & human interaction & activity by presenting the various actions & reactions between characters as a form of dialogue. Drama is designed to be acted on stage.
Tragedy : is a play with a sad ending. Normally the protagonist in a tragedy is a character of great potential who has a weakness or flaw which causes his downfall.
Comedy: is a play that is meant for pure entertainment & has a happy ending.
Melodrama or a Tragi-comedy: is a play designed around sensational happenings & ridiculous events. The characters portrayed are totally unrealistic as they are shown to be either all evil or impossibly good.
Structure & Setting
Form an integral part of every play.
The setting adds emphasis to the theme
& often is an extension of the them
Fiction
Short Story : An Imaginary Tale involving 4 elements : Plot, Character, Atmosphere & Theme
Long Story"Novel": Include Several Character & Numerous Complex Sub-Plots.
it needs a plot to make a story worth telling
A series of events occurring around a conflict involving:
A main character, known as the protagonist.
A conflict occurs between him or her & the antagonist
Non- Fiction (Essays / Speeches)
Poetry
Use words to (draw pictures) that can capture the reader's imagination. Through imagery / The reader is able to share the poet's mood / Imagery has a direct appeal to our senses & often involves making comparisons
alliteration : Repetition of an initial consonant sound in neighboring or nearby words.
A poem uses alliteration to emphasize a feeling, image of idea



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الإعتدال

Head

1 Head / introduction

1. بعث الله رسوله محمد صلى الله عليه و سلم بالحنيفية, و جعل دين الإسلام دين الوسطية و الإعتدال ← قال تعالى : و كذلك جعلناكم أمة وسطا
2. و هذا الأمر يكرره المسلم كل يوم في صلاته فيقول ← اهدنا الصراط المستقيم صراط الذين أنعمت عليهم غير المغضوب عليهم ولا الضالين
3. فالوسطية: هي ← التوسط والاقتصاد والإعتدال ← في كل أمور ← الدين والدنيا ← من ← عمل، عبادة، مأكل، مشرب، إنفاق
4. وحكم الوسطية ← واجبة ← على كل الناس ← و في كل ← زمان و مكان
   الوسطية هي أفضل طريقة يتبعها المؤمن ليؤدي واجباته نحو ← ربه، ونفسه، والآخرين
5. بما إن الإنفاق للمظاهر إنتشر في مجتمعنا فكان لا بد أن نوضح الأسباب والعلاج

Body

1 الأسباب

1. من الأسباب والمظاهر الإنفاق للمظاهر هو
   - إن الكثير من الآباء والأمهات يعلمون أولادهم الفخر والحقد ← بكثرة التحدث أمامهم عما يملكه الآخرون
   - أن الطفل الذي يتعلم حب الإسراف والتبذير ينشأ مضطربا نفسيا ← فهو دائما يعاني من ← حب التملك والطموح ← و إحساس بالحرمان ← لأنه يقارن نفسه بمن هم أعلى منه مكانة أو ملابس أفضل أو أكثر.

2 طرق العلاج

1. إن الآباء يعلمون الأبناء ← لأن الإبن يقلدهما ← لذا يجب الإنتباه لتصرفاتهم أمام الأبناء ← الإسراف، والبخل، والإنفاق
2. فالأسرة مسؤوله عن مراقبة أبناءها من حيث ← الأسرة
   - التصرفات ← وتعلمهم ← حب العمل والإتقان، ونبذ المفاخرة والتبذير ← ندرب الأبناء على الإعتدال في الملبس وعدم التباهي والتفاخر
   - الأصدقاء ← تعطيهم أمثله عن الصحابه، نعودهم على الصدقة ← فتعطيهم المال ← للمشروعات الخيريه ولمساعدة الفقراء والمساكين
   - الأفكار ← توضح لهم أن قيمة الإنسان ليست بما ينفقه من أموال على المظاهر الكذابه
   - ما يشاهدونه ← نذكرهم بأن هناك الكثير من الجياع ← الذين يعيشون تحت خط الفقر ولا يجدون لقمة تسد رمقهم

Conclusion

3 Conclusion

ختاما أود أن أذكر أنه من فوائد الإعتدال هي
- مساعدة المسلم على أداء واجباته الدينيه والدنيويه في كل جوانب حياته
- لأنه إذا أسرف المسلم في تأدية جانب معين ، فإنه يُقصّر في جانب آخر
- وصدق معاوية إذ يقول: ما رأيتُ إسرافاً في شيء إلا وإلى جانبه حق مضيع.

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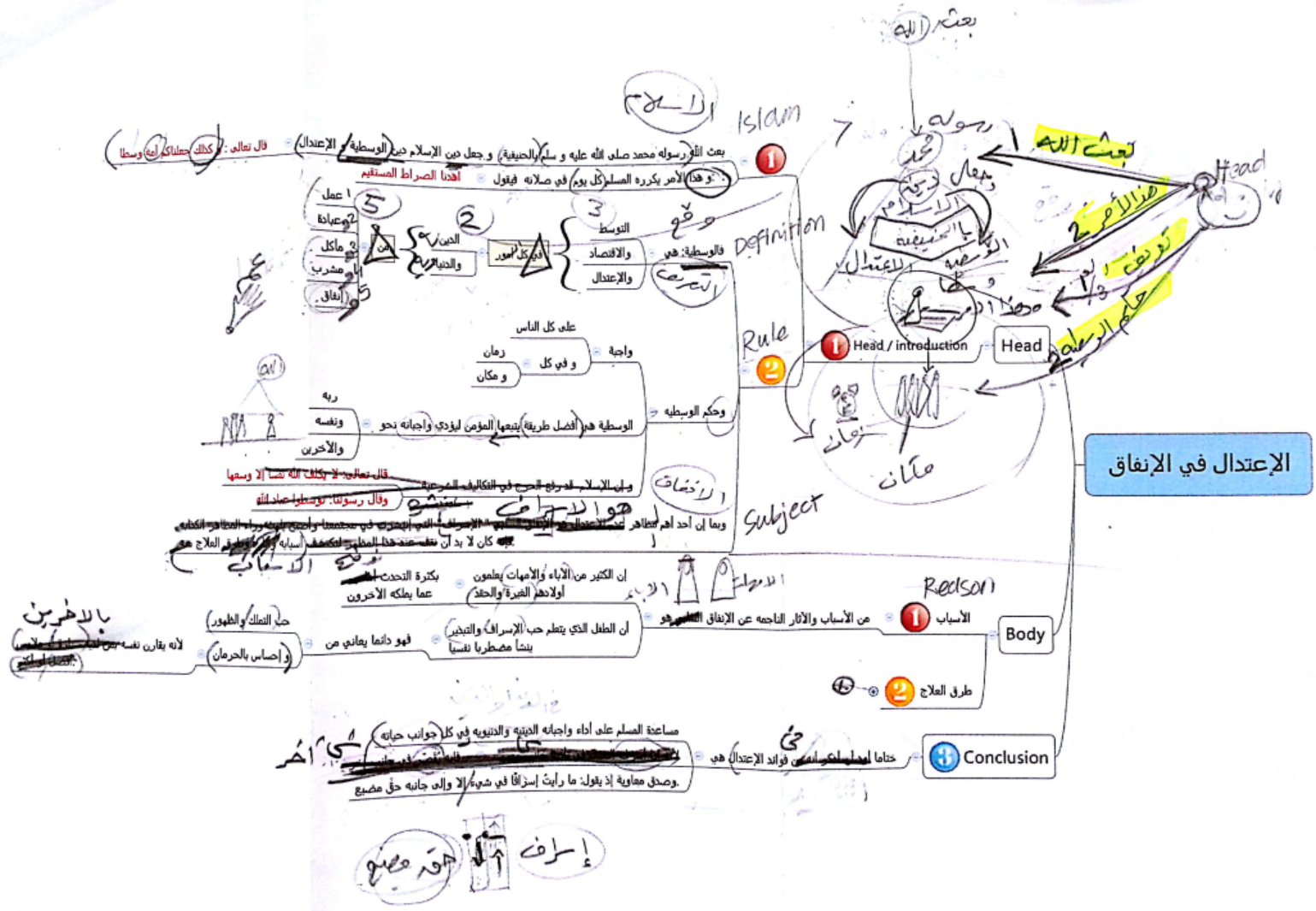

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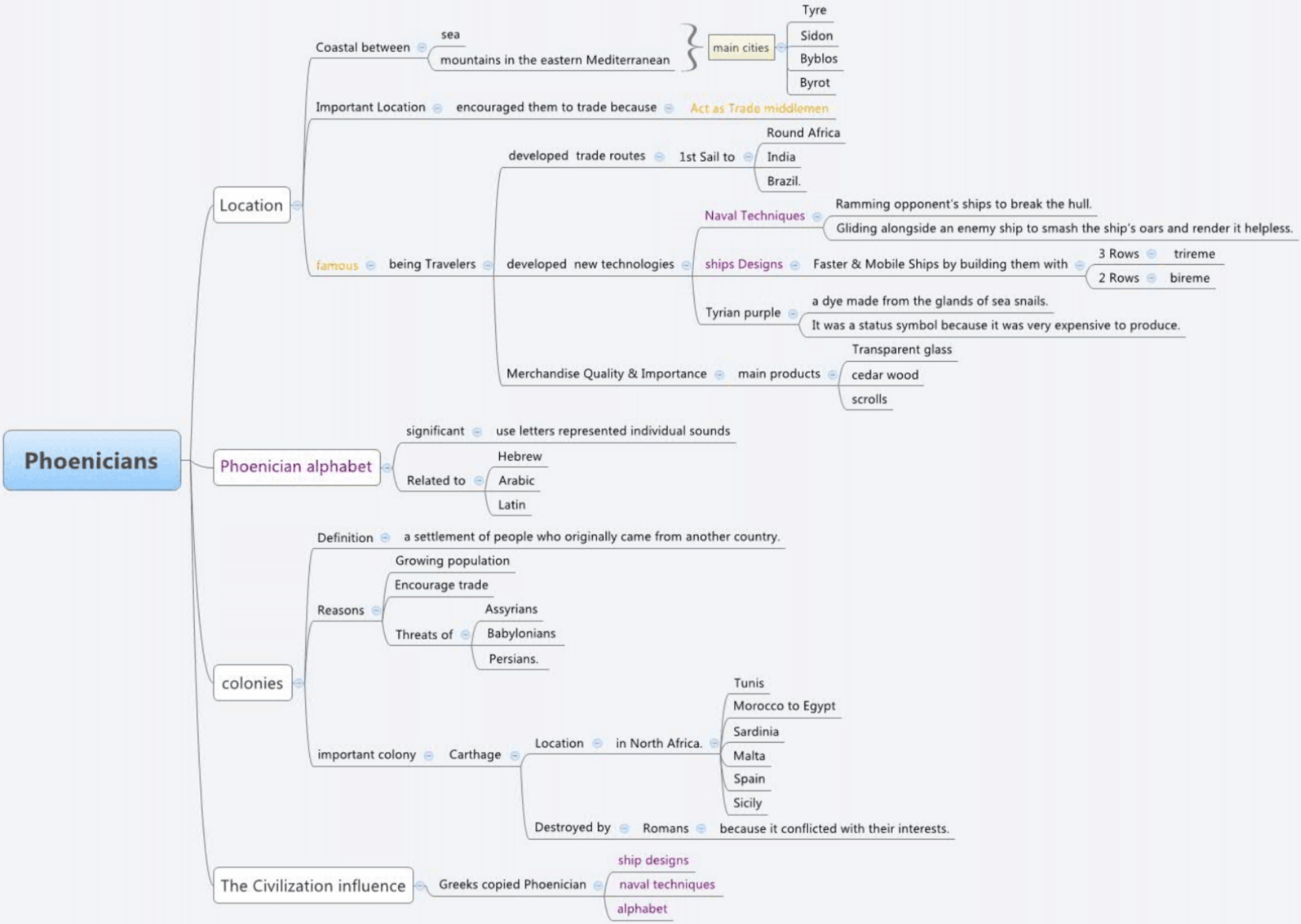
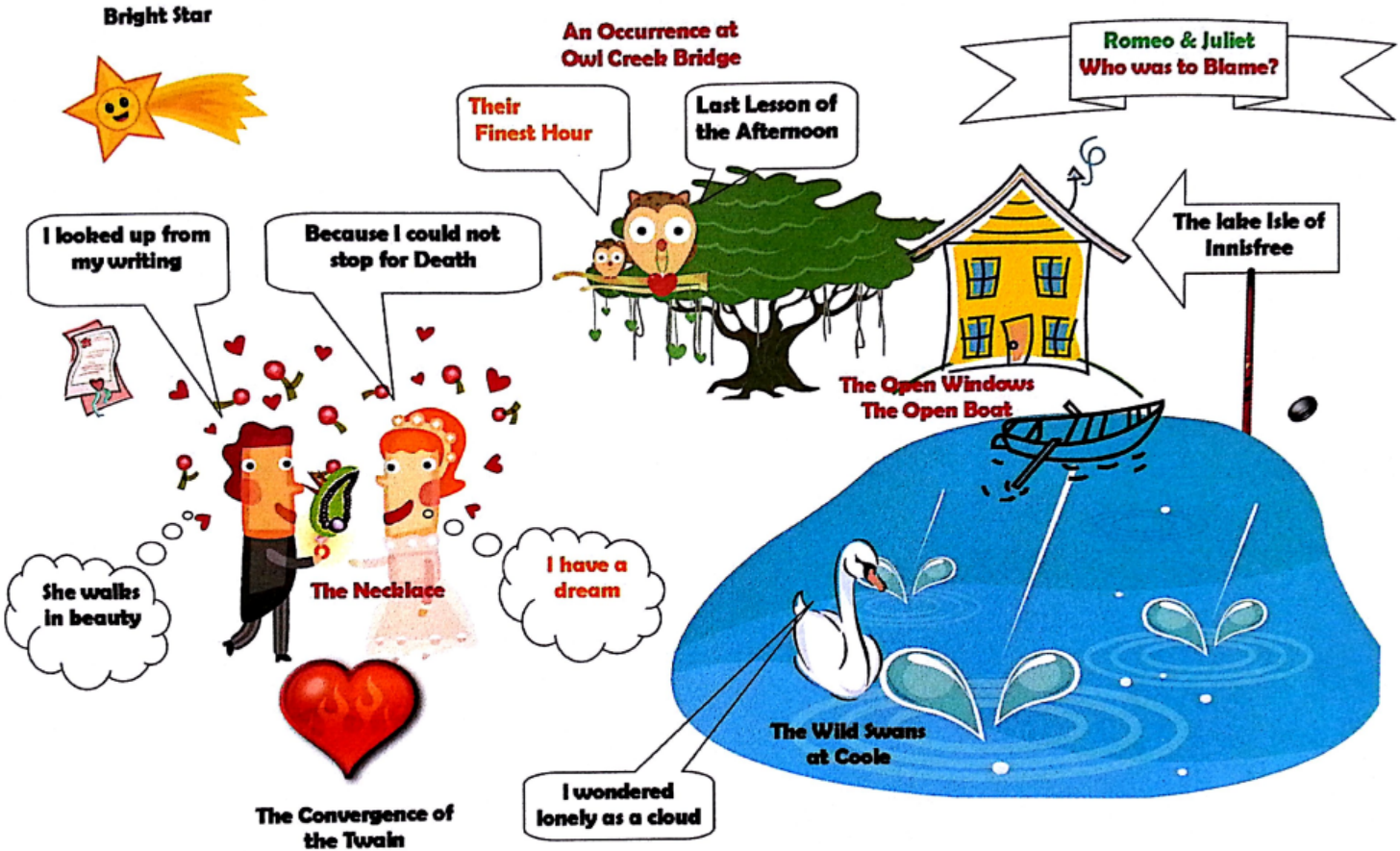
Egypt: An Ancient River Civilization

- Egypt divided
  - Lower Egypt — The part of ancient Egypt near the Nile River delta.
  - Upper Egypt — The part of ancient Egypt in the valley of the Nile River south of the delta area
  - characteristics of Nile river
    - a. length — 4,160 miles long
    - b. origin — Lake Victoria, on the borders of
      - Uganda
      - Kenya
      - Tanzania
    - c. modern countries it flows through
      - Uganda
      - Sudan
      - Ethiopia
      - Egypt.
- 1st king united Egypt
  - King Narmer (also known as Menes and the 'Scorpion King') of Upper Egypt
  - 3100 BC - delta region.
  - Dynasty — a ruling family that passes control of a country down from generation to generation, usually from Father to Son.
  - The pharaoh in Egyptian society
    - The official title — 'Lord of the Two Lands and High Priest of All the Temples'
    - role
      - considered the god's representative on earth
      - led all the religious rituals.
- Medicine
  - mixed beliefs
    - magical spells — that many diseases could be prevented or cured by magical spells aimed to appease the gods or turn away evil spirits.
    - The sick's person's dreams — were analyzed in the hope of discovering the cause of the disease.
    - Human anatomy:
      - Definition — the study of how a body is formed
      - Gain Knowledge — through the practice of the removal of organs needed for mummification. — Corpses were preserved through mummification by:
        - Removing the liver, stomach, lungs, intestines, and brain.
        - Washing the body and packing it with natron (a kind of salt).
        - The preserved organs were wrapped in linen and returned to the body.
        - The body was again rubbed with oils then entirely wrapped in linen.
        - Amulets or charms were placed between the layers of linen while a priest read spells to help a safe passage to the after life.
    - Honey — used to dress wounds because it was
      - a natural antibiotic
      - stopped infection.
    - After Life Beliefs
      - it was an ideal version of Egypt (without any difficulties or hardship).
      - reasons for mummification
        - Preserve their appearance
        - Delay decomposition.
  - Knowledge of Egyptian medicine come from — papyrus scrolls they wrote on.
  - famous document which describes Egyptian medicine — the Ebers Papyrus.
- Religion
  - Type
    - polytheism. (the belief in and worshiping of many gods)
    - evolved — from each village worshiping a different spirit in the form of an animal. When these villages battled it was retold in stories as the gods fighting and killing each other.
  - Gods
    - Atum — god of creation
    - Sobek — had a crocodile's head because he was the god of the Nile.
    - Tawaret — had no temple because she was worshipped in people's homes.
    - Ra — god of the sun
- main social groups
  - nobles (nomarchs)
  - priests
  - scribes


Phoenicians
Location
Coastal between
sea
mountains in the eastern Mediterranean
main cities
Tyre
Sidon
Byblos
Byrot
Important Location
encouraged them to trade because
Act as Trade middlemen
famous
being Travelers
developed trade routes
1st Sail to
Round Africa
India
Brazil.
developed new technologies
Naval Techniques
Ramming opponent's ships to break the hull.
Gliding alongside an enemy ship to smash the ship's oars and render it helpless.
ships Designs
Faster & Mobile Ships by building them with
3 Rows
trireme
2 Rows
bireme
Tyrian purple
a dye made from the glands of sea snails.
It was a status symbol because it was very expensive to produce.
Merchandise Quality & Importance
main products
Transparent glass
cedar wood
scrolls
Phoenician alphabet
significant
use letters represented individual sounds
Related to
Hebrew
Arabic
Latin
colonies
Definition
a settlement of people who originally came from another country.
Reasons
Growing population
Encourage trade
Threats of
Assyrians
Babylonians
Persians.
important colony
Carthage
Location
in North Africa.
Tunis
Morocco to Egypt
Sardinia
Malta
Spain
Sicily
Destroyed by
Romans
because it conflicted with their interests.
The Civilization influence
Greeks copied Phoenician
ship designs
naval techniques
alphabet


Bright Star
An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge
Romeo & Juliet Who was to Blame?
Their Finest Hour
Last Lesson of the Afternoon
The lake Isle of Innisfree
I looked up from my writing
Because I could not stop for Death
The Open Windows
The Open Boat
She walks in beauty
The Necklace
I have a dream
The Wild Swans at Coole
I wondered lonely as a cloud
The Convergence of the Twain

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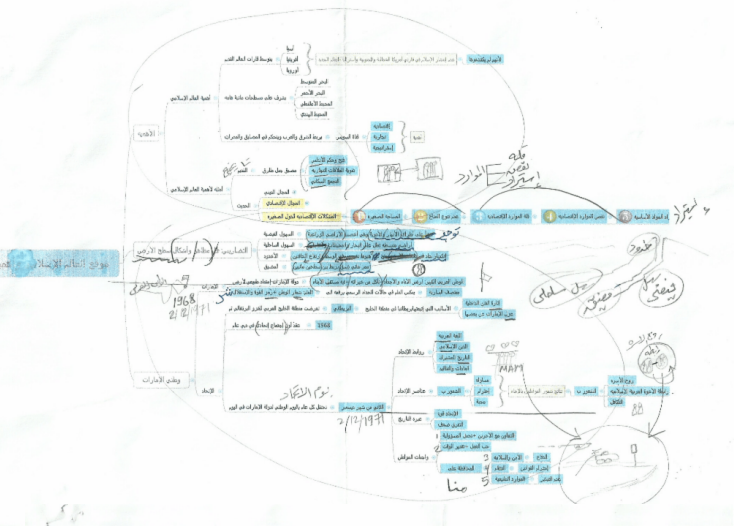
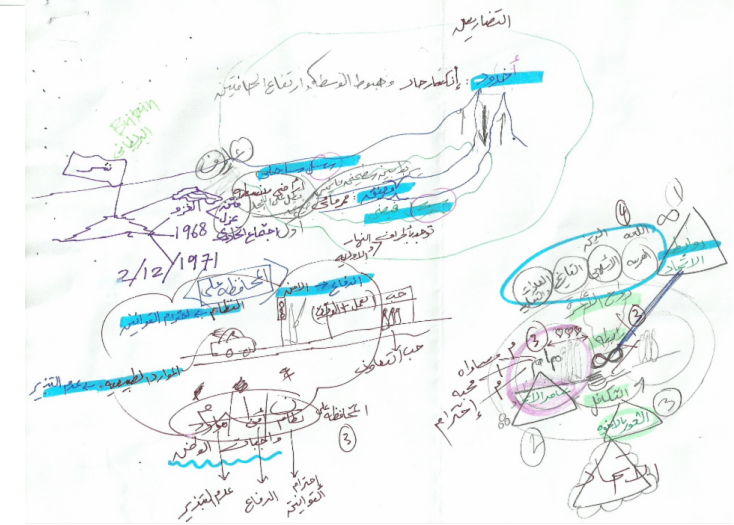
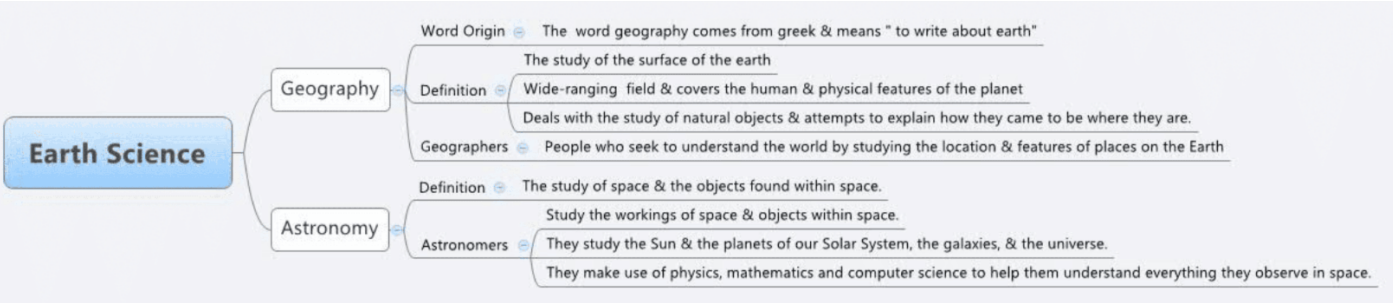

الإسلام
الأهمية
الموارد
التضاريس
المناخ
الحدود
الاتحاد
نوم الزعفران
1968
2/12/1971
2/12/1971
صنا


التضاريس
أنواع
الجبال
الهضاب
السهول
الوديان
المناخ
الحرارة
الأمطار
الرياح
الموارد
الزراعة
الصناعة
التجارة
السياحة
الحدود
الاتحاد
نوم الزعفران
2/12/1971
1968
صنا

Social Studies
Culture
The name of the Egyptian writing system
hieroglyphics
Pictures stood for certain
sounds
words
letters
worked by using a combination of
phonograms
sound-signs spelling out words (e.g. letters)
ideograms
sense-signs that each represents a whole word (e.g. pictures).
hieroglyphics decoded
The Rosetta Stone
was inscribed in
Hieroglyphics
Demotic
Greek
The Scholars compared the Greek to the other scripts to translate them
paper
Papyrus
made from the reed-like plant, called papyrus that grows on the bank of the Nile.
The stem of the plant was split into this strips, dampened with water, and pressed together and beaten with stones until the strips began to stick together.
then left to dry between heavy rocks.
Agriculture
The Egyptians irrigated their farmland by
digging a network of canals and dams, so when the river flooded they could channel the water where they wanted and keep it there as the flood receded.
shadouf
is a long pole pivoting on a stand, with a bucket and a counterweight on either end, used to raise water from a river into a field.
the basis of the Egyptian calendar
based on the stars and the water level in the Nile River.
When the star 'Sothis' reappeared, the Nile would begin to rise.
The Egyptian New Year
in mid-July.
construction
labour force was used to build the great monuments of Ancient Egypt
peasants
craftsman
slaves
mastaba
a low, rectangular, mud-brick tomb.
Number of stones were used to build the Great Pyramid
2.3 million stone blocks
Number were laid each day
of 285 stones each day.
Kingdom
Possible reasons for the collapse of the Old Kingdom are:
- Pharaoh Pepi II encouraged local rules to take more power for themselves.
- Attacks from outside Egypt.
- A long period of low floods along the Nile that led to very bad harvests and starvation.
Hyksos
a nomadic people from Palestine.
Hush
The Egyptians wanted control of the Kingdom of Kush because
its lands contained rich gold mines.
Hatshepsut
a female pharaoh
ruled from 1473 BC to 1458 BC (15 yrs), at the height of the New Kingdom.
The Egyptians raised a professional army during the New Kingdom because
they needed to be ready to fight at all times
to ensure the Hyksos could never invade again.
They had not done this before because the country had generally been insulated from attack by deserts to the east and west.


Earth Science
Geography
Word Origin
The word geography comes from greek & means " to write about earth"
Definition
The study of the surface of the earth
Wide-ranging field & covers the human & physical features of the planet
Deals with the study of natural objects & attempts to explain how they came to be where they are.
Geographers
People who seek to understand the world by studying the location & features of places on the Earth
Astronomy
Definition
The study of space & the objects found within space.
Astronomers
Study the workings of space & objects within space.
They study the Sun & the planets of our Solar System, the galaxies, & the universe.
They make use of physics, mathematics and computer science to help them understand everything they observe in space.

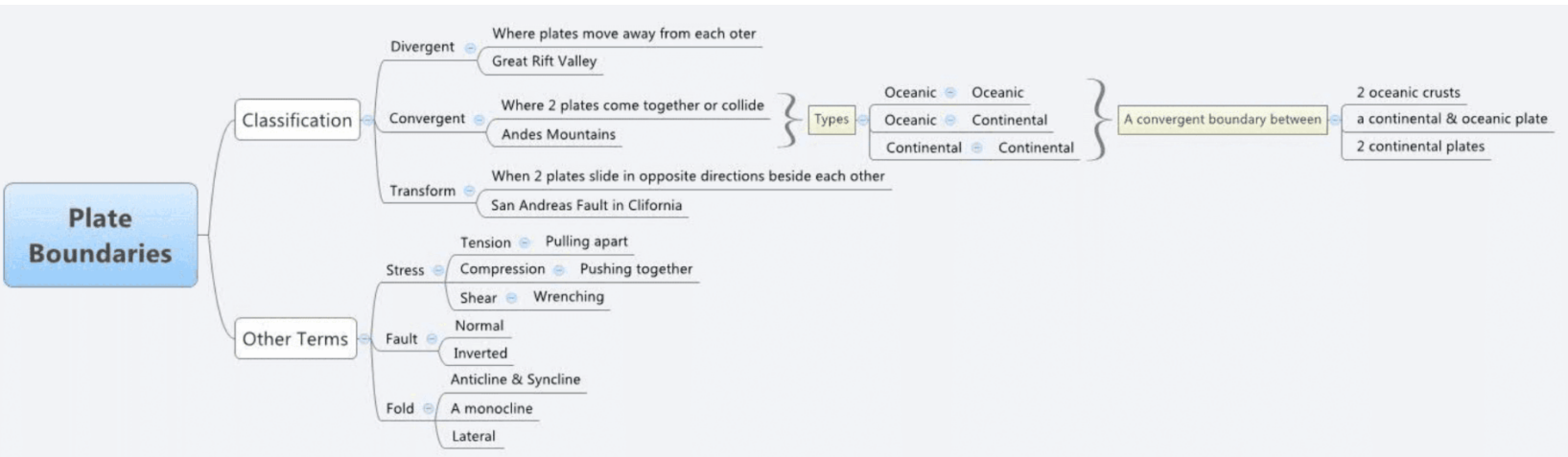


Plate Boundaries
Classification
Divergent
Where plates move away from each oter
Great Rift Valley
Convergent
Where 2 plates come together or collide
Andes Mountains
Types
Oceanic Oceanic
Oceanic Continental
Continental Continental
A convergent boundary between
2 oceanic crusts
a continental & oceanic plate
2 continental plates
Transform
When 2 plates slide in opposite directions beside each other
San Andreas Fault in Clifornia
Other Terms
Stress
Tension Pulling apart
Compression Pushing together
Shear Wrenching
Fault
Normal
Inverted
Fold
Anticline & Syncline
A monocline
Lateral

Geo

Chapter 3 : Maps

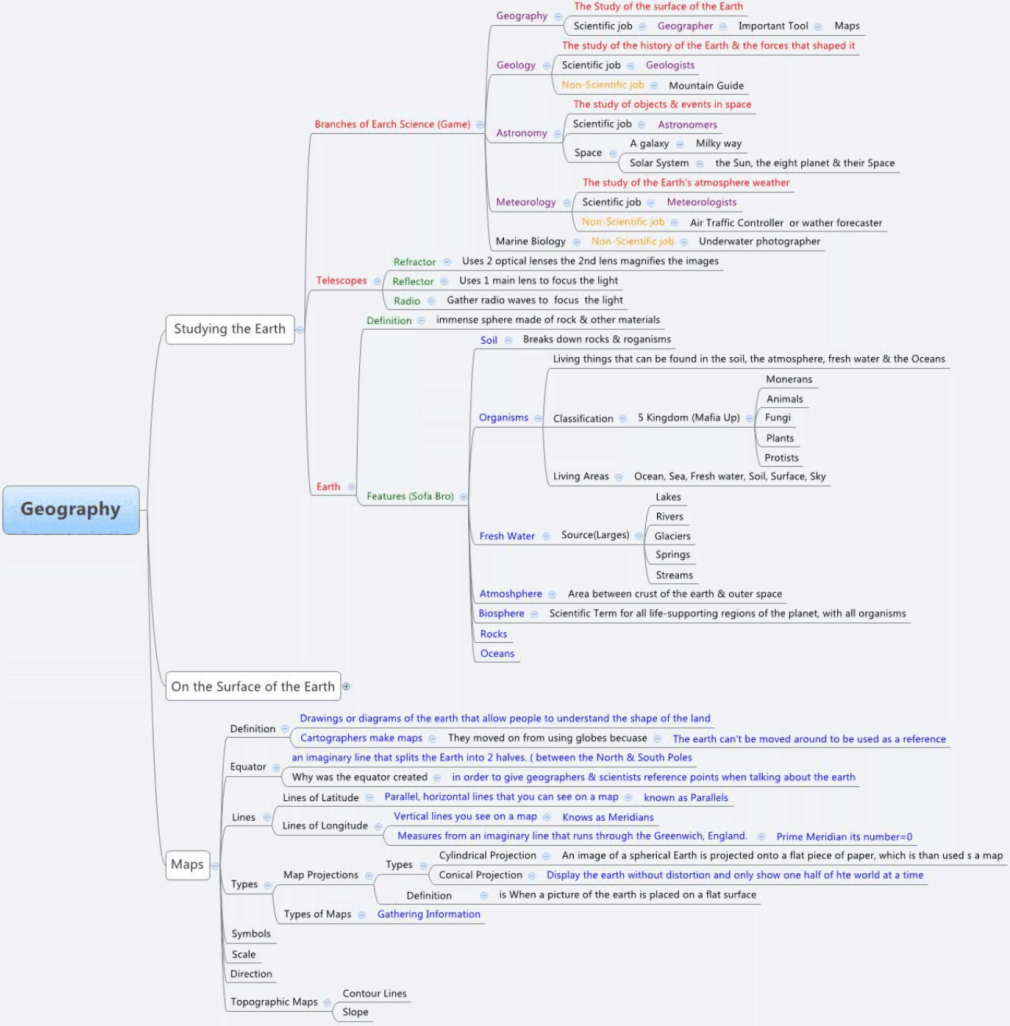
- Least distortion occur on a map made by cylindrical projection — 13. At the equator
- Advantage conic projection have over cylindrical projection — 14. Less distortion of the land
- Mapping — 15. Collecting information to create maps
- Road & streets represented on a map by — 16. By different symbols
- Distance on map & distance on land is shown by — 17. Scale
- The different ways in which scale can be expressed — Miles or Tan

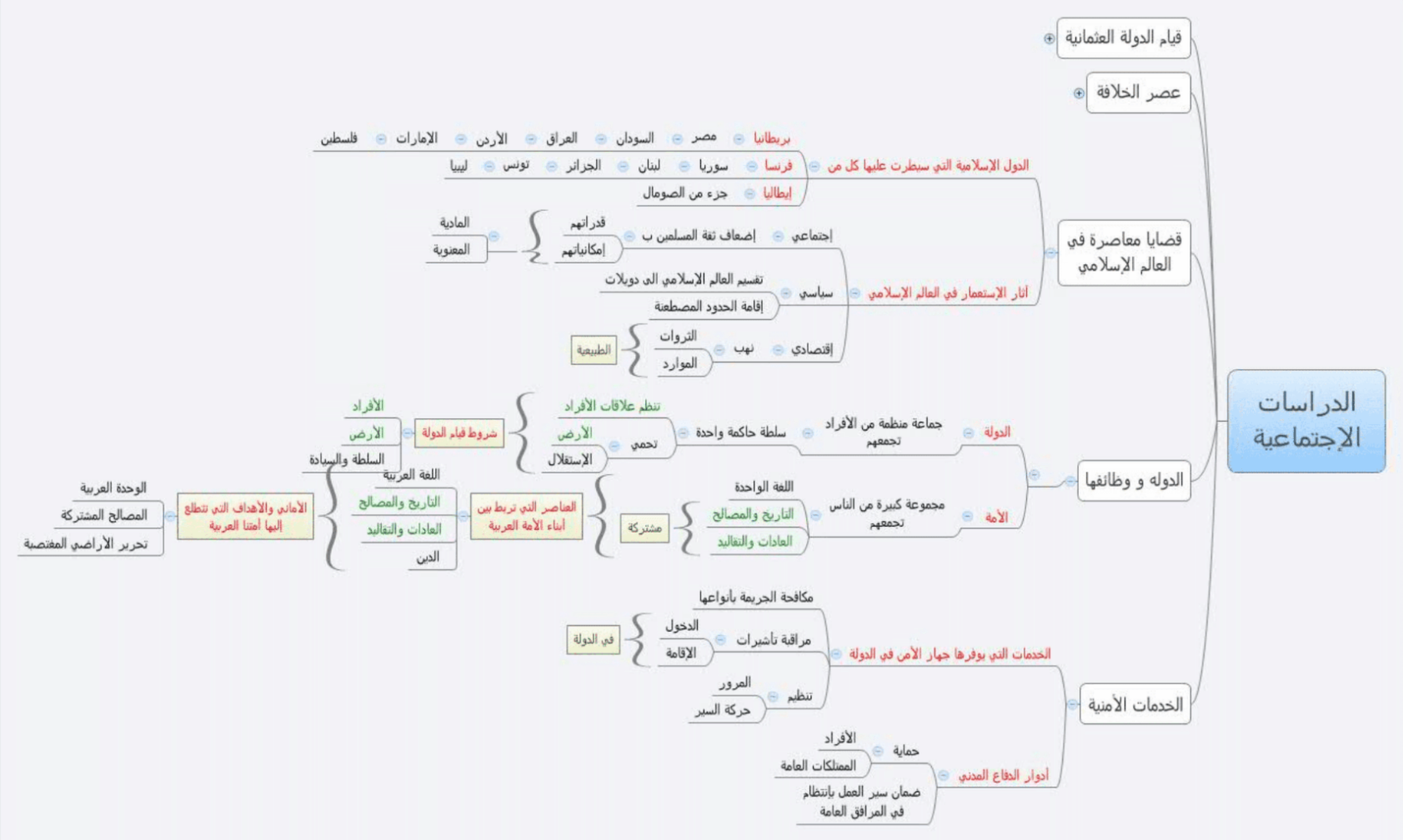
Chapter 4 – The History of the earth

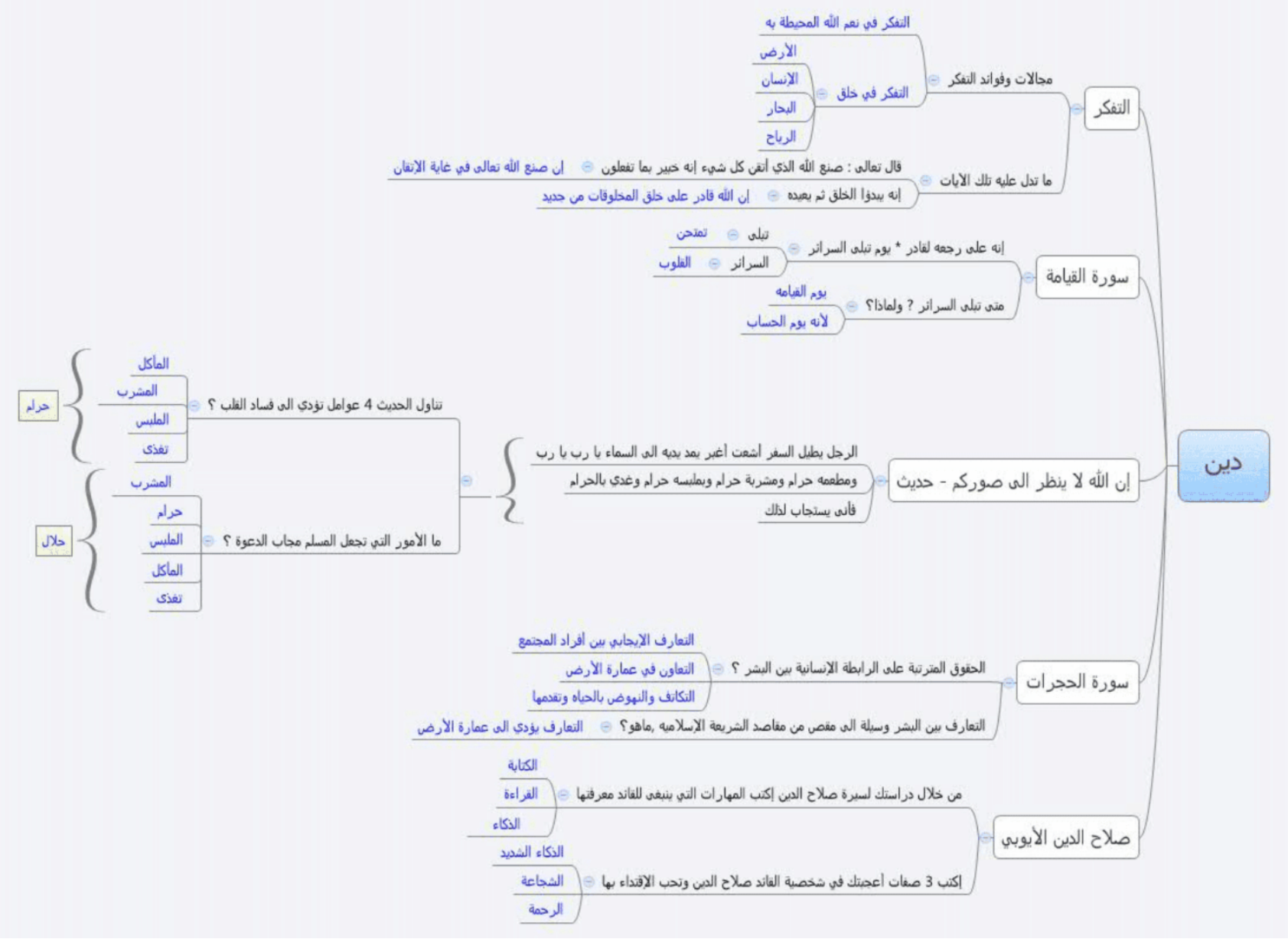
- Geological Timescale — 1. How old the earth is and the history of the earth
- Age of the Earth — 2. 4,500,000,000 years
- The Earth Created From — 3. From rocky material spinning round the sun
- The Earth looks like once it was 750 million years old — 4. Volcanoes had constantly erupted sending gas into the air
- The Oceans eventually cover the surface of the Earth by — 5. Gases in the atmosphere started to condense and fell to the earth as rain, creating the oceans
- The oxygen initially produced by some of the first organisms — 6. As a by-product of their life cycle.
- Weather patterns created — 7. Oxygen in the atmosphere and energy from the sun
- the Cause of regular patterns of change on the Earth's surface — 8. Weathering, erosion and deposition
- Weathering — 9. Process of breaking down rocks into smaller pieces
- Sedimentary rocks formed by — 10. Sediment is compacted under extreme heat and pressure
- the build up of sand on the bottom of a lake an example of — 11. Deposition
- Most fossils formed by — 12. Remains of plants and animals in sedimentary rock exposed to high pressure.
- Rock Layering — 13. Different layers in sedimentary rock which help us study the history of the earth
- Unconformities form by — 14. When there is a break in the structure or layers of rock
- Unconformities represent — 15. Movement of some kind
- An understanding of unconformities & Rock Layering Allow scientists to do — 16. To study the age of the rocks and changes which have taken place
- The Era we live in is — 17. Cenozoic
- The precambrian, Paleozoic, Mesozoic & Cenozoic Refer to — 18. Eras of geological time
- The Life Existed on the Earth for — 19. For around 640 million years
- the name of the period when huge sheets of ice spread from the poles to the middle latitudes is — 20. Cenozoic
- The smallest units within an era Called — 21. Epochs
- The era that dinosaurs live in is — 22. Mesozoic

Chapter 5 – Plate tectonics

- The name of the super continent — 1. Pangaea
- The person who proposed the 1st complete, scientific theory of continental drift — 2. Alfred Wegener
- The theory of continental drift — 3. That the movement of continents is possible
- the modern country once belonged to Gondwanaland but eventually drifted to Laurasia — 4. India
- The landmass did india finally collide with is — 5. Laurasia
- The continent the was South America supposedly joined to is — 6. Africa
- The name of the 2 continents that were formed when Pangaea broke apart — 7. Laurasia and Gondwanaland
- Teh present day continents of North America, Europe & most of Asia joined as — 8. Laurasia
- The direction that are Hawaii & Japan moving — 9. Apart
- The present-day continents of Africa, South America, Australia, India & Antarctica once joined as — 10. Gondwanaland
- The movement of the Earth's crust is called — 11. Continental drift
- the Era that the super continent begin to break apart — 12. Mesozoic era
- The advantage do animals that can swim & plants that have windblown seeds have over other organisms — 13. They can travel across the ocean
- Evidence suggests that Antarctica was once much closer to the Equator — From the study of fossils they found in Antarctica suggests it was once near the equator
- By the end of Which Eras was there evidence of glaciers in South America, Africa, India & Australia — Glaciers move from higher elevation to lower elevation until they meet the sea or melt
- What does the glacier evidence found in South America, Africa, India & Australia tell us about their original locations — 16. That they were all once joined
- The direction that glaciers travel naturally — They were all once joined
- The theory of continental drift supported by — 18. Rock evidence, shape of continents, ice and fossil evidence


Geography
Studying the Earth
Branches of Earch Science (Game)
Geography
The Study of the surface of the Earth
Scientific job
Geographer
Important Tool
Maps
Geology
The study of the history of the Earth & the forces that shaped it
Scientific job
Geologists
Non-Scientific job
Mountain Guide
Astronomy
The study of objects & events in space
Scientific job
Astronomers
Space
A galaxy
Milky way
Solar System
the Sun, the eight planet & their Space
Meteorology
The study of the Earth's atmosphere weather
Scientific job
Meteorologists
Non-Scientific job
Air Traffic Controller or wather forecaster
Marine Biology
Non-Scientific job
Underwater photographer
Telescopes
Refractor
Uses 2 optical lenses the 2nd lens magnifies the images
Reflector
Uses 1 main lens to focus the light
Radio
Gather radio waves to focus the light
Earth
Definition
immense sphere made of rock & other materials
Features (Sofa Bro)
Soil
Breaks down rocks & roganisms
Organisms
Living things that can be found in the soil, the atmosphere, fresh water & the Oceans
Classification
5 Kingdom (Mafia Up)
Monerans
Animals
Fungi
Plants
Protists
Living Areas
Ocean, Sea, Fresh water, Soil, Surface, Sky
Fresh Water
Source(Larges)
Lakes
Rivers
Glaciers
Springs
Streams
Atmoshphere
Area between crust of the earth & outer space
Biosphere
Scientific Term for all life-supporting regions of the planet, with all organisms
Rocks
Oceans
On the Surface of the Earth
Maps
Definition
Drawings or diagrams of the earth that allow people to understand the shape of the land
Cartographers make maps
They moved on from using globes becuase
The earth can't be moved around to be used as a reference
Equator
an imaginary line that splits the Earth into 2 halves. (between the North & South Poles
Why was the equator created
in order to give geographers & scientists reference points when talking about the earth
Lines
Lines of Latitude
Parallel, horizontal lines that you can see on a map
known as Parallels
Lines of Longitude
Vertical lines you see on a map
Knows as Meridians
Measures from an imaginary line that runs through the Greenwich, England.
Prime Meridian its number=0
Types
Map Projections
Types
Cylindrical Projection
An image of a spherical Earth is projected onto a flat piece of paper, which is than used s a map
Conical Projection
Display the earth without distortion and only show one half of hte world at a time
Definition
is When a picture of the earth is placed on a flat surface
Types of Maps
Gathering Information
Symbols
Scale
Direction
Topographic Maps
Contour Lines
Slope


الدراسات الإجتماعية
قيام الدولة العثمانية
عصر الخلافة
قضايا معاصرة في العالم الإسلامي
الدول الإسلامية التي سيطرت عليها كل من
بريطانيا
مصر
السودان
العراق
الأردن
الإمارات
فلسطين
فرنسا
سوريا
لبنان
الجزائر
تونس
ليبيا
إيطاليا
جزء من الصومال
آثار الإستعمار في العالم الإسلامي
إجتماعي
إضعاف ثقة المسلمين ب
قدراتهم
إمكانياتهم
المادية
المعنوية
سياسي
تقسيم العالم الإسلامي الى دويلات
إقامة الحدود المصطنعة
إقتصادي
نهب
الثروات
الموارد
الطبيعية
الدوله و وظائفها
الدولة
جماعة منظمة من الأفراد تجمعهم
سلطة حاكمة واحدة
تنظم علاقات الأفراد
تحمي
الأرض
الإستقلال
شروط قيام الدولة
الأفراد
الأرض
السلطة والسيادة
الأمة
مجموعة كبيرة من الناس تجمعهم
العناصر التي تربط بين أبناء الأمة العربية
مشتركة
اللغة الواحدة
التاريخ والمصالح
العادات والتقاليد
اللغة العربية
التاريخ والمصالح
العادات والتقاليد
الدين
الأماني والأهداف التي تتطلع إليها أمتنا العربية
الوحدة العربية
المصالح المشتركة
تحرير الأراضي المغتصبة
الخدمات الأمنية
الخدمات التي يوفرها جهاز الأمن في الدولة
مكافحة الجريمة بأنواعها
مراقبة تأشيرات
الدخول
الإقامة
في الدولة
تنظيم
المرور
حركة السير
أدوار الدفاع المدني
حماية
الأفراد
الممتلكات العامة
ضمان سير العمل بإنتظام في المرافق العامة


دين
التفكر
مجالات وفوائد التفكر
التفكر في خلق
التفكر في نعم الله المحيطة به
الأرض
الإنسان
البحار
الرياح
ما تدل عليه تلك الآيات
قال تعالى : صنع الله الذي أتقن كل شيء إنه خبير بما تفعلون
إن صنع الله تعالى في غاية الإتقان
إنه يبدؤا الخلق ثم يعيده
إن الله قادر على خلق المخلوقات من جديد
سورة القيامة
إنه على رجعه لقادر * يوم تبلى السرائر
تبلى
تمتحن
السرائر
القلوب
متى تبلى السرائر ؟ ولماذا؟
يوم القيامه
لانه يوم الحساب
إن الله لا ينظر الى صوركم - حديث
الرجل يطيل السفر أشعث أغبر يمد يديه الى السماء يا رب يا رب
ومطعمه حرام ومشربة حرام وبملبسه حرام وغذي بالحرام
فأنى يستجاب لذلك
تناول الحديث 4 عوامل تؤدي الى فساد القلب ؟
حرام
المأكل
المشرب
الملبس
تغذى
ما الأمور التي تجعل المسلم مجاب الدعوة ؟
حلال
المشرب
حرام
الملبس
المأكل
تغذى
سورة الحجرات
الحقوق المترتبة على الرابطة الإنسانية بين البشر ؟
التعارف الايجابي بين أفراد المجتمع
التعاون في عمارة الأرض
التكاتف والنهوض بالحياه وتقدمها
التعارف بين البشر وسيلة الى مقص من مقاصد الشريعة الاسلامية ,ماهو؟
التعارف يؤدي الى عمارة الأرض
صلاح الدين الأيوبي
من خلال دراستك لسيرة صلاح الدين إكتب المهارات التي ينبغى للقائد معرفتها
الكتابة
القراءة
الذكاء
إكتب 3 صفات أعجبتك في شخصية القائد صلاح الدين وتحب الإقتداء بها
الذكاء الشديد
الشجاعة
الرحمة